THE PULPIT

A SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON, THE FAMOUS DIVINE.

Subject: A Separated People.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme, "A Separated People," the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text Titus 2:14, "A people for His own possession." He said:

The mission of Jesus Christ to men was to reveal to them the fullness of divine truth unto the establishment of the Kingdom of God in their hearts. Those who are citizens of that kingdom are in a very lively sense an "elect race, a royal priesthood; a holy nation; a people for God's own possession." To serve God well and to the end is not child's play but a man's work. To swear allegiance to the King of Kings is to cut loose from sin and to enter into the warfare against Satan upon terms of unbided and continuous opposition and resistance. The fight against evil is not sham battle, but a bitter struggle to the death, with "no quarter" for the slogan. Constructively, the Kingdom is for men who are working up toward godliness entire through the yielding of self to do the will of the Father. The members of the Kingdom are men who are not the servants of the world. Citizenship is conditioned upon loyalty to revealed truth and upon growth in the appropriation and realization of divine verities.

If there is any one thing that needs emphasis in this day and time it is the fact that Christians are different from those who serve the Baals of the present. The difference is not ecclesiastical or sectarial or educational, but vital. It depends not upon the cut of the hair, or upon the fashion of clothes, or upon the lack or abundance of schooling a man may have experienced, but upon his manner of life. To walk our streets and distinguish Christians from the men who are not brothers of Christ (except they be marked with the plain, facial, discreputable evidences of sin) is not easy. The thief and the church trustee may each be shaven in the same shop and both be immaculately neat. The same style of ready-to-measure garments may array the deacon and the crook. Even where we may find men who under similar or identical exteriors live diverse and lower tonality opposite ideals, motives and thoughts.

It is not my purpose to intimate that, in many an instance it is not perfectly easy to mark good men from evil. The lineaments of sin sooner or later are impressed indelibly upon the faces of those who lead lives of shame, no matter what sort of clothes they wear or how neat they may be. Contrariwise, the purity of Christ is revealed in the countenance of those who lives near to God. Even a child may point a drunkard by his rags and a priest by his garb. These differences are patent.

But it is not of the difference in the clothes, or cash balance at the bank, or the mental culture of Christians and non-Christians that I wish to speak.

The difference between those who love Christ and those who care nothing about Him is not in externalities but in fundamentals. We are concerned not so much with what a man eats or wears, as with what he thinks, with the motives by which he is actuated, with the principles by which his actions are tested and justified, with the sort of soul life he lives. The possession of a Christ inspired soul, energized by God blessed motives and aspirations and ideals is what differentiates Christians from the world. This tells us in our text that we have been redeemed by Christ that we may be set apart "a people for His own possession," and Peter informs us also that we are "a people for God's own possession." These two statements state much truth in a nutshell and lead us to inquire as to the manner of men "God's own" are.

The Christian is a man of fine principle. Paul tells us that all things are lawful unto us, but that all things are not expedient. The man of principle acts, not that he may be insured in the exercise and prerogatives of his personal rights only, but in order that the welfare of society may be enhanced. He inquires not what are my rights, but what are my duties to Him? His chief concern is not to gain all that is coming to him in a material way, but to live that the sum of human happiness shall be increased. The Christian is the last man to insist upon his right to enjoy anything that in itself is harmful and that in his hands may result in no wrong, that in its influence upon other men may lead to their souls' destruction. The worldly man, on the other hand, is chiefly anxious that he shall reap his share of all things. The influence, conscious or unconscious, of his actions weigh little upon his heart. He is not worried about the life of his brother, because to him his brother is a law unto himself. I am not only my own but my brother's keeper, is a part of the philosophy of men of principle alone. The Christian would rather be right than to win; the worldly man would be right if convenient and anything to get the victory. The Christian cuts his way for the onward movement of the world with the axe of truth; the worldly man marches with the ranks, content with conditions as they are. Those who love Christ give the world not what they wish it always but what they ought to have; they point out to us what we ought to be and what by the grace of God, if we cared, we might be. The worldly surveyors keep their ears to the ground and give only what we say we need. The difference is only one of principle. Christians are principled, finely and highly; the men who serve mammon are unprincipled and irresponsible.

Christians are men of pure motives and of high ideals; worldly men are not. Where there are noble, uplifting, sanctifying motives there is the essence of the Gospel found. Those who are living in the Kingdom of Jehovah are men of single purpose, of unsullied devotion to the truth, of unified motive. There is no double dealing in the lives of men who really lives within Jesus. He does business on the square and is not merely waiting his chance to knife you. If he does good he does it not that he may secure praise or profit thereby, but in order that he may be and bring a blessing into a needy life. The protestations and pronouncements of the Christian, his affirmed convictions and declared ideas, are not different from the inner desires and beliefs that control his life. The eye of the Christian is single and when he looks at you you may read therein the deepest motives of his soul. There is no mud there. But how different are the motives of the men of the world! Lacking principle, it is well to be wary of their motives. The man who is continually looking out for himself may, not unjustly, be suspected of having an axe to grind. His chief aim is to throw dust in your eyes that you may not see through him. His ways are devious and his motives double and dangerous.

But the greatest thing that differentiates the Christian from the world is the soul life. The man who puts his trust in temporalities has little of that and generally wants more of it. Being chiefly zealous to get a full share of this world's goods he hasn't time to wash over the inner man and intangible realities of life. His time is preoccupied by the present. The Christian, however, is not so. Living a full, rich, free, helpful life in the world, he yet realizes that after all the soul life is the thing. His chief interest in the material things of life lies in the fact that through them his soul may find expression. To live near to God is his first desire and endeavor; for he knows that then the basis of life is sure.

Ah, yes, there is a difference between God's men and Belial's. There is a sharp line of demarkation between the life of selfishness and the life of selflessness. On the one hand we have an army of pure minded, clean hearted, noble living men and women; and opposed to them a host of unprincipled self-seekers. The man who is clothed unto by Christ cannot be happy and do wrong; the servant of Satan thinks it happiness if so be he only gets on top. The Christian views his actions in the light of eternity and considers their everlasting consequence.

I am not anxious that Christians should be labelled by the clothes they wear. I am solicitous that their deportment should mark them as Christ's; that when they open their mouths men shall know without any guesswork to whose side they have stand; that when the rub comes between wrong and righteousness they shall stand up and be counted with the hosts of heaven.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY TENTH.

Lessons from the Patriarchs.—I. Noah. Heb. 11:7; 2 Pet. 2:4-9; 1 Pet. 3:17-22.

One faithful man. Gen. 6:11-11. The God-taught man. Gen. 6:12-21. The obedient man. Gen. 6:22—7:5. A pilgrim in the family. Gen. 7:6—8:19.

Public worship. Gen. 8:20—9:7. God's covenant. Gen. 9:8-29.

There are two kinds of fear. Noah was moved, not with fear, but with "godly fear." (Heb. 11:7, revised version).

A good man never saves himself alone, but comes bringing seven others (2 Pet. 2:5).

Certainly no one will doubt that the Lord knows how to deliver the righteous; and does any one doubt that God lacks the will to do it? (2 Pet. 2:9.)

Baptism, like Noah's ventures, is a glad parting forth on the seas of faith (1 Pet. 3:21).

Suggestions.

The secret of Noah's success was that he "walked with God." That will bring success in any man.

Noah, like all great men, dared to do an apparent absurdity at God's command, sure that it would turn out something like a miracle.

Noah planned largely; or, rather, he accepted God's large plans. God's plans never build light arks.

What ridicule Noah must have had to face before the rain came; and then, what entreaties!

Illustrations.

A trusting man climbs a Jacob's ladder. The top is hidden in the clouds, but the lower rungs are firm, and so he knows the top must be firm also.

Whoever sets out to voyage with God will land, like Noah, a great deal richer than his point of departure.

Boats must be built in dry times, or they will leak in wet times.

A mountain never did better service than when it held up Noah's ark, like a beacon light of faith to all the world.

Quotations.

Am I ever afraid to obey God? Is my religion for storms, or only for fair weather?

Am I trying to save others, or mere-ly myself?

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The Blessing of Helpfulness.—Isa. 58. 6 12.—Southern Educational Work.

Passages for reference: Psa. 92. 13-22; Luke 10. 25-37.

Thus the spirit of Christianity is unselfishness.—Is very clear. Such all the teachings of the Bible. In the main reference for our topic we find clearly set forth the idea that God gave to the people through the prophet Isaiah. They had formed a wrong idea of what a fast meant, and while claiming to be religious they had abused their religious observances. In brief, the fast that God enjoined is that relief to the needy, whatever the need may be, the true expression of a right attitude toward God. He needs not our help, but his work ones do, and we pay our debt to him by helping them for his sake.

More and more the contrast between Christianity and the world is being brought to the front. The world says, Look out for the main one—self. Christianity says, Look out for the other man. In the world spirit all the world pours its contribution into the hopper of self to enrich the individual; in the Christian spirit the individual pours out all his energies and gifts and his forces to scatter abroad and enrich the world. It is all a difference of direction. The two systems may be seen in great combinations. Gradually there has come to the knowledge of the country the schemes and methods by which great organizations and trusts have conspired to enrich themselves at the expense of the people.

No individual is able to meet his full obligations to others unless he be at his best. Neither is any land or community able to do its full task in the world's work that is not at its best. It is not at its best when any considerable number of its citizens are ignorant, untrained, and so exist as a burden to the community that humanity is heir to. The million of colored people of the south so large a part of our Southern population did not come here at first by their own choice; neither was their continued state of illiteracy, while in contact with the white man, their own fault. Their condition when set free was a heritage and thrown on their own resources under such burdens for self-support and self-government was not their own fault. It is a question of the great menace to a nation of millions of illiterate people, whatever their color. For the safety of our own national life we must settle the problem. It is one that is America's problem so far as citizenship is concerned. It is the church's problem so far as their character is concerned.

What Children Swallow.

In the London Hospital there is at present a tiny patient, one year and three weeks old, who is suffering from the effects of swallowing a hair curler.

Seven weeks ago, following every baby's instinct of putting anything and everything into its mouth, she had seized upon a fascinating object used by ladies to induce a becoming wave in the hair, and promptly swallowed it. The baby is kept under close observation with the X-rays, and it is hoped that there is no serious obstruction or high temperature, an operation will not be necessary.

A Daily Mail reporter was informed that the case was by no means exceptional, that almost a child was under treatment who had swallowed a toy bicycle, and another was brought in with a brass monkey in his interior. Coins and boot buttons were very frequently swallowed; while thimbles, pins and even knife blades have been removed from tiny children. Owing to the X-ray the treatment of such cases has been much simplified.—London Mail.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Sunstroke, it is pointed out, is due to the chemical act not to the heat rays. The active rays penetrate anything except a color screen, and an Egyptian army officer has effectively protected himself by lining his helmet and coat with yellow.

The nervous headaches of brain workers yield more quickly to mechanical treatment and active muscular exercise than to any other form of cure. A half-hour's change from one's writing table to the gymnasium or three or four times daily, or to practice of exercises without apparatus, such as posing, bending, stretching and rolling, is of inestimable value in overcoming nervous tension.

Long-distance photography has had many to claim solution of the problem, and another is now to be added in the person of Professor Korn, of Munich University, who has brought to the evolution of his process after years of patient research. The apparatus permits a perfect photograph to be transmitted to any distance along the telegraph wires, the time required being about twenty minutes. It is claimed that successful tests have been made over a distance of 1,0 0 miles, and the exact action of light on wire is utilized.

As a weaver, nature produces fine work. Certain tree barks and leaves furnish excellent silk, and for instance, the tamous tapa cloth used in the South Sea Islands. Nature is a glassmaker, too, according to the Indian Review. By discharging her lightning into beds of quartz sand she forms exquisite little pipes of glass. She makes valuable ropes of various kinds in the shape of tropical vines and creepers, and she is even a lapidary when she witness the lace trees of the West Indies.'

An interesting experiment in the adapting of automobiles to purposes of warfare is now being made in the Kubi-Welle district of the Free State. For a few months ago a practicable road rather more than fifty miles long had been made, and motor wagons loaded up to a ton or slightly over were making the journey at the rate of about six miles an hour. It has to be remembered that this road is in the pdved street of civilization. The aim is to cut a great main road for motor wagons through the whole region.

Plant memory is a problem for the inquisitive botanist. In 1901 a plant allied to the cress was and pangulin was brought to New York from the desert of Sonora, in Mexico, and since then it has been kept without watering—in a strange climate 3000 miles from its native home. The plant is one of sticks. The neighboring field is placed under irrigation. First one of the near-by sticks are gathered into the pile. Then, as these are cleaned up, he goes further and further away from home for more sticks. And in this huge pile of sticks he stores his winter supply of nuts.

Many a time, when we were enjoying life by living mostly on sorghum and cornbread, buttermilk and Missouri dried apples, have we gone to the woods with the other boys and taken nicely hulled walnuts from the nests of a wood rat.—Eldorado Republican.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 19, 1905. THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Abram Called to Be a Blessing. Gen. 12:1-8.—Golden Text: Gen. 12:2 — Memory Verses 1-3.

The call of God to Abram to leave his home in Haran and go into a new unfamiliar and untried land is the beginning of the separate history of a nation. The Scripture immediately preceding the lesson introduces us to the beginnings of Hebrew racial existence.

The call of God was also a test of Abraham's submission to and trust in God. Such a call deeply religious Abram may have been and however much he may have enjoyed a special vision of the personality and providence of Jehovah this still remains virtue that he had a surpassing trust in God and was also uncommonly devoted to Him or he never would have obeyed the command of God as he did. No information was offered to Abram as to the terminus of his journey. God simply called upon him to gather his family, his possessions, and servants, those who were worthy to go with him, and having gathered them to depart for the land which God should direct. The command necessitated the breaking of the ties which bind to country, relatives and friends. The call was for a definite and obedient. Also to obey it was to be partakers of great faith.

Abram stands as the one mighty, imposing figure in these earliest days of Israel's history. The names of the mass of the people, of both great Semitic swollen and Hamitic stocks. He alone stands out in monumental stature from the countless millions that he worships the one true God. When the Lord chooses, but the people that a leader is required he comes forth. Jehovah is God's spirit inbreathed by Abraham before he reached the high plateau of Canaan. He was not a leader is required he comes forth. Jehovah is God's spirit inbreathed by Abraham before he reached the high plateau of Canaan. He was not done. We are informed only of the principal events in the life of continuous history, but in the light of contemporaneous history, indeed a man to whom Jehovah might reveal Himself.

The object of God's call to Abram was that in spite of the confusion of tongues he might be raised whose ideal should be religious perfectness, and whose heritage should be the promise given to Abram—to God, the contemplation of their prosperity and plenty, material and spiritual, all the nations of the world should be blessed. Abram should become desirous to become in a like fashion God's servants and enjoy His favor.

Abram was under God, the leader in a new movement in the history of the world. Jehovah and God had dealt with the peoples in a mass. Twice, we are told, the people forfeited His authority. Before the flood they took themselves in, after the deluge, Babel. And so God sets apart a people whom He will use as nations and to all mankind an emanation of religious worth. In order to catch the virtue of the call we must carry to do either of two things that Abram accomplished. It was necessary either to forget that Israel has been born of a mixed ancestral character, nor is it necessary to forget that this is not the merit of a single individual and of a few others. They have had a long line of collateral consanguinity. Each nation claims to be the child of the records of Israel, but also in the history of the nation. The promise was handed aside. And when in Genesis we find that Abram "led forth the trained servants, born in his house, three hundred and eighteen," we understand that he considerable broad tribe followed Abram in his pilgrimage into the land of promise—chosen them by God.

The lessons for us are immediate and real, however remote the examples may be. We are to have the spirit and mission are the pattern for ours. Our fidelity should be the scheme of life. He had only the dawn of the religious day, but we have the noonday. We have the sunshine of God's countenance and the illumination of our pathway. God made Israel to be a blessing to the world. He will make America so if America will be obedient and faithful to the heavenly vision, if we have love for her true, active and effectively, in Him.

Vs. 1. "Country." From Haran. He had previously left "Ur of the Chaldees" (Acts 7:2). Perfect tense. Future tense. No advance information.

Vs. 2. "And." Better, "that." It was a prerequisite to greatness and to being a land blessed among men.

Vs. 3. "Blessed." Possibly better, "So that all the families of the earth shall invoke blessings upon themselves." This promise is fulfilled in the day through Christ.

Vs. 5. "Went forth—came." The beginning and fruition of faith and submission are in a few words heroepitomized.

Vs. 6. "Shechem." Between Mts. Ebal and Gerizim in Central Palestine. "Moreh." Terebinth. Called "The Oak of Divination."

Vs. 7. "Appeared." It was a common experience in the lives of the holiest men to be favored. It is so less common to-day, and it would not be at all uncommon if men would practice the presence of God.

Vs. 8. "Built an altar." Altars are sacred places at the places where he received a special insight into the divine purpose.

Vs. 8. "Beth-el" House of God. In Central Palestine.

Chicago Railfery.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, never loses an opportunity to extol the virtues of the great railway terminal property of Chicago.

One day last week, in holding forth in his usual strain, when he touched upon the part played by the railroads in that prosperity, Mann declared the member from Illinois, "that 1150 trains arrive in Chicago daily. These trains—run by twenty-four companies—carry over 150,000 passengers. The railways have been a strong factor in Chicago and in this to-day."

Whereupon Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, smilingly interjected:

"Mann, that's an awful charge to prefer against the railways!"—Harper's Weekly.

A verdict of 'found drowned" was returned in London by a coroner's jury at Lambeth on Thomas Willett, eighty-three years old, who was found dead with his head in a horse's watering trough.

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Eli, of Sperryville, Rappahannock Co., Va., writes: "I was troubled with the true cause of bad backs and kidneys. I got relief from them. Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Groesbeck, Texas, says: "Backaches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick headaches were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and I am well and my general health better." For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

His Practical Idea.

A benevolent old man who lived on a farm in Iowa never refused alms to any who might ask it of him. His many friends remonstrated with him about his characteristic, saying that many undeserving persons availed themselves of the opportunity, and that he encouraged idleness. But the old man being obstinate, he would call his friends, who seems very impractical. Suppose one of these men took it into his head to rob you one night?"

"My dear young friend," was the reply, "I have a refer in the name of God, but I prove my belief in Him by my works. I put bars to my barn doors and pants during the night."—Tatler.

Other Than All Manganese Ores.

Deposits of manganese ore having been found in the Cuyuna iron range district of the land set apart by the Indians government for the use of the half-breeds in the government of Yellowstol, in Trans-Caucasia, the Russian Consul in Englebert is sent to explore the deposits to report upon their extent. The consul has shown that the new manganese all deposits lately brought to light. The colonists will be of an English company that has been formed to exploit the ore on the payment of £10,625, with a royalty of 6 farthing for every ton of ore. The ends that is won from the deposits. A light railway is to be laid to connect the colony with the world.

Songs Of The Birds.

Harry Oldys, assistant biologist in the department of agriculture, has added samples of bird music written in popular form so that it is possible to the humorous effects of society to the songsters of the field and wood. He has recorded, says the Washington Herald, the actual tones, giving them in the proper musical key and their reproduction is easy for anybody who can read musical notes. Mr. Oldys has been gathering this language for years, during most of that time has been devoting his expert knowledge of the songs of the birds on which to their way into the government service.

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Eluded Death.

An absorbing story of how Rev. William Randolph, of West New York Reformed Church, eluded death last Sunday with the aid of Dr. Louis Bradford Couch, was told Wednesday when the clergyman fully regained consciousness, after seemingly his spirit had left his body.

Mr. Randolph was stricken with pneumonia while preaching, but persisted in following the usual routine of work. The disease finally conquered, and he was put to bed. His senses gradually left him, and on Sunday morning Dr. Couch observed that the patient had ceased breathing. His pulse had apparently stopped beating, and his extremities had grown cold.

Then about the bed declared Mr. Randolph dead. But Dr. Couch, a warm friend of the patient, decided to try every means known to science. For nine long, tedious hours, with three nurses aiding him, the Doctor employed artificial respiration, and gave subcutaneous injections of strychnine, whisky, brandy and digitalis. He never lost his vigilance. Now and then he would feel the minister's hands to see if any symptoms of strychnine poisoning were developing. None appeared. Seemingly, Mr. Randolph was done dead.

The nurses at the end of the nine hours were exhausted and thought that the minister was dead, but when the limp fingers of the patient closed upon one of Dr. Couch's they trembled. Little by little his breathing became stronger, until finally the chest rose and fell in regular respirations.

Physicians hour hour the physician sat at the bedside, intently watching the patient for the first symptoms of consciousness, and now Mr. Randolph is well on the way to recovery.

Men Of 75 At Fisticuffs.

When Adam Kipp, a guard by the job of night watchman for the New York Construction Company, at Seventeenth Street and Ninth Avenue, he displaced Michael Phelan. Since then both have been enemies, despite the 75 years that each has to his credit.

Phelan, after visiting several saloons in the neighborhood, began to pay a visit to his successor. The two had an exciting argument. Phelan cast reflections upon Ruppert, which the latter resented. Then the two white-haired men came to blows. Ruppert caused the arrest of Phelan. The case was held in $300 bail and locked up.

Warned By A Dream.

A dream saved Max Zink $15,000. This is how it happened: Zink has been for 25 years the chef at Ford-haus Terrace. He did not interest in banks, so he carried his savings in his clothes. The police warned him, and so did the other restaurateurs, but he laughed at them.

One Saturday night Zink dreamed that he was being knocked down and robbed. He awoke, however, realisthat he hurried to the bank and deposited $15,000 in cash. While walking in a dark lane in the University grounds on Wednesday night he was attacked by a man, who felled him with a club and robbed him. His cash, which he got was Zink's gold watch and $17.

Store Broke Into Sing Sing.

Until some one comes forward with an explanation of how an all store got past the supposedly impregnable barriers of Sing Sing prison and found lodgment in a convict's cell, the mystery of the stolen of the live food recently discovered in rock 2700 feet below the surface of Hall Keeper John J. Lynch was suspended temporarily pending further investigation. Lynch has charged with passing the stove, but the officials say circumstances combine to suppose that the stove got in through some door connected with the prison. A night keeper located the stove, and it contained a can of meat and toasting his shins in its warm glow.

A Lemon Sent To Hughes.

A full-grown lemon came in the Governor's office Wednesday morning. Attached to it was a tag bearing the address and the proper stamps. It had been placed in the mail. There is no clue to the sender, but some people think that it may be one of the very large number of lemons that have been sent to Governor Hughes at the capital since New Year's coming back.

Inter-Borough Raises Pay.

The directors of the Inter-Borough Rapid Transit Company voted to increase the wages of nearly all the employees of the system. Motormen who now receive $2.50 a day will get $2.75 and conductors who receive 10 cents an hour will get 11 cents an hour. The increases, despite the 75 years that each has to his credit, will aggregate about $100,000 a year.

Dies Of A "Musical Heart."

Alvin Shaw, 37 years old, of Pompkinscreek, died from a "musical heart," medically known as mitral stenosis. Shaw left his home in the city to arrange for entering a business with a friend in the country. His heart began its customary "banjo thumping," as he called it, and then he fell dead. He left a wife.

His One Hundredth Sea Trip.

Capt. Adolf Richter, who on Tuesday took out his ship, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, on the regular round for Bremen, is now on his one hundredth voyage. This centennial of the Atlantic will be celebrated when the steamship reaches her home port. Captain Richter has spent all of his seafaring life in the service of the North German Lloyd, and is one of the most popular of all the captains mariners in the transAtlantic service.

Coughs And Breaks A Rib.

William L. Mathot, who served as Third Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner Bingham for several months, is laid up at his home in Jamaica with a broken rib. In his law office at 99 Nassau Street on Wednesday he was taken with a coughing fit. While coughing with some violence he struck a corner of a projecting bookcase with his back. He though little of the incident until several hours later, when he was seized with severe pains, and an examination by a physician showed that he had broken a floating rib,

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"A gratifying steadiness is noted in the iron and steel industry, mills receiving a volume of new business that readily sustains prices, yet there is little evidence of abnormal activity or speculative inflation of quotations. No change has occurred in standard steel rail prices, although the roads have placed further big tonnage, and numerous contracts are under negotiation.

"Attendance of shoe jobbers in the Boston market has decreased, and in another week the balance will probably conclude purchases. Supplementary spring business has continued heavy, assuring all prominent New England manufacturers of several months' full operation of machinery.

"Cereal prices advanced, especially wheat, which rose starting by a better speculative demand and finding support in some adverse reports regarding the foreign crop conditions.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 1,023 barrels; exports, 166 barrels.

Wheat—Firmer; spot, contract, 74¾@75¾; spot, No. 2 red, Western, 78@78¾; January, 75¾@75¾; February, 74¾@74¾; May, 73¾@73¾; steamer No. 2 red, 71¾@71¾; receipts, 6,162 bushels; Southern by sample, 69@71; Southern on grade, 70¾@76.

Corn—Firmer; spot, 48¾@48¾; January, 48¾@48¾; February, 48¾@48¾; March 48¾@48¾; May, 49; steamer mixed, 46¾@46¾; receipts, 83,941 bushels; Southern white corn, 46¾@46; Southern yellow corn, 45¾@48.

Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white, 43 @43½; No. 3 white, 42@42¾; No. 2 mixed, 41¾@40¾; receipts, 13,-162 bushels.

Rye—Dull; No. 2 Western domestic, 75@76; receipts, 2,522 bushels.

Butter—Firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 25@27; fancy creamery, 32@33; fancy ladle, 22@23; store-packed, 17@20.

Eggs—Fair demand for choice fresh stock and market steady. We quote, prime, 13c off; Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby frats, 24c; Western firsts, 24; West Virginia firsts, 23; Southern firsts, 21@22; seconds eggs, 11@12.

Cheese—Market steady. We quote, per lb, jobbing lots, 15¾@15¾c.

New York—Wheat—Receipts, 68,-900 bushels. Spot firmer; No. 2 red, 75¾ elevator; No. 2, 81 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 85⅝ f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 103,200 bushels; exports, 123,515 bushels; spot steady; No. 2, 52¾ elevator and 56¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 56¾; No. 2 white, 51.

Oats—Receipts, 15,000 bushels; exports, 9,810 bushels. Spot strong; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 42@43¾; natural white, 32@40 lbs. 42¾.

Poultry—Alive—Western chickens, 11; fowls, 13½; turkeys, 13; ducks, 13; geese, 12; Southern chickens, 11; fowls, 13½; turkeys, 13; ducks, 13; geese, 12; dressed, 12@17; turkeys, 14@18; fowls, 13@14.

Butter—Firm; receipts, 5,782; street price, extra creamery, 29; official price unchanged.

Philadelphia.—Wheat—Firm and 1c. higher; contract grade, January, 74¾@75c.

Corn—Firm and ¾c. higher; No. 2 mixed, 47¾@48c. Oats—Firm and ¼c. higher; No. 2 white, natural, 42¾.

Butter—Steady; extra Western creamery (official price), 29c.; street price, 30; extra nearby prints, 32.

Eggs firm and in good demand; nearby fresh and Western fresh, 28c.

Cheese unchanged; New York full cream, fancy, 15½@16; do. fair to good, 13¾@14.

Potatoes quiet; Pennsylvania, choice, per bu. 55@60c.; New York and Western, choice, per bu. 53@60c.; fair to good, 50@55c.

Live poultry firm; fowls, 12½@14c.; old roosters, 9¾@10c; chickens, 10@13½; ducks, 14@15; geese, 13 14; turkeys, 16@18.

Live Stock.

New York.—Beeves—Dressed beef quiet at 7 to 9c. per pound for native sides; extreme range, 5½ to 9c.

Calves—Very little doing for lack of stock; feeling steady; prime veals sold at 10.00@10.50; Western barnyard calves; dressed calves steady; city-dressed veals, 8 to 14½ per pound; extra carcasses; 15; countrydressed veals, 7 to 13c.

Sheep—Sheep nominally steady; no sales. Lambs 10c. lower; fair to prime lambs, 7.50 to 7.87½; no choice choice here.

Hogs—Feeling quiet; spot sold at 6.00@7.15; pigs at 7.15 to 7.25.

Chicago.—Cattle—Receipts about 5,000 head; shipments about 3,000 head; prime steers, 4.00@7.30; cows, 2.75@4.75; heifers, 2.60@5.00; bulls, 2.75@4.50; calves, 2.75@8.75; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts about 30,000 head; prime shipping hogs, 6.35@6.50; choice butchers' weights, 6.35@ 6.37½; packing, 6.30@6.35; assorted light, 6.32½@6.37½; bulk of sales, 6.30@6.35.

WORTH REMEMBERING

Polar seas are in every case shallower than tropical.

In the matter of train speed Australia, Italy and Spain are at the bottom of the list.

There are 200,000,000 people in India supported by agriculture, 50,-000,000 supported by the industries, 5,000,000 supported by commerce, 5,000,000 supported by the professions and the balance are dependents.

Consul General J. W. Ragsdale writes that so varied has the trade of Tientsin, China, become that comprehensive information covering all the lines in which American manufacturers might be interested is practically out of the question within the scops of a condensed report.

The American Board of Missions now has 29,386 stations and outstations, 6,750 men and 6,659 women missionaries, 70,735 native laborers, 13,349,908 communicants, 1,-120,849 under instruction and an income of $18,605,748.

Country Press And Washington.

"The power of the country press in Washington surprises me. I have never seen a congressman last winter, or this, but what some little country editor says does not amount to anything, or it means a great deal. When the country editor, who is looking after nothing but the countryprinting, gives expression to some rational idea about a national question, the man off here in Congress knows that it comes from the grass roots. The lobby, the big railroad lawyers and that class of people cut the power of the press, but they hate it. I have heard them talk about it and shake their heads and say, 'Too much power there!' The press is more powerful than money."

This is not said in flattery, but because he had seen on numerous men's desks the heaps of country newspapers that had come since they were read. The smallest editorial paragraph tells the political or the condition in that paper's community, for he knows that it is put there because the editor has gathered it from those somewhere whom he trusts as a reliable source. Congressman knows approximately who that reader is. So the country editor often exerts a power of which he knows little.—From the Washington Star.

The Sleeping Baby's "Smile".

It is interesting to see how old is the smile assumed by the sleeping baby of babies in their sleep. All babies are taken with a catching of the corners of the mouth which is as unlike as possible to the real smile.—the humorous and delightful little silent sketch of a laugh. Sometimes it is a mere trace between a fortnight and a month. Yet human sentimentality has insisted on calling the sleeping grimace the baby's smile, and even a smile caused by dreams of angels. And Saint Monica must have been an unintelligent on this point as any other matron, for Saint Augustine, reviewing in his "Confessions" the growth of his own mind, mentions that he had been told of the coming of infantine smiles, "having appeared previously in sleep."—Macmillan's Magazine.

Monica, for he shows us Amelia sitting by her child, "who was sinking in his sleep." No baby ever smiled in its sleep, and it is important to do so.—London Chronicle.

Bacteria In Milk Bottles.

The host of bacteria that may lurk in a supposedly clean milk bottle has been the subject of investigation by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Bottles which had been treated for 30 seconds were found to contain relatively few bacteria, possibly 15,000 in a bottle; however, when the steam was allowed to condense and the water so produced to remain in the bottle at room temperature for possibly 24 hours, the number of bacteria multiplied enormously and varied from 2,000,000 to say 40,000,000.

In a series of steamed bottles exposed to the air for 24 hours, the one containing no condensed water, the number of bacteria averaged 200,000 per bottle, while in a similar series which had been given the same treatment in all respects except that it contained even a clean linen cloth wrung out about the mouth of freshly steamed bottles, all of which showed the very great importance of keeping milk bottles, either empty or full, very carefully covered.

The Land Of Ducks.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. China literally swarms with them, the birds, and day and night they can be try resounds with their metallic and scornful voices.

Children herd ducks on every road, on every path, on every bank of every lake, on every river. There is no land without its duck-house. There is no boat, little or great, without its duck quarters.

Even in the cities of China ducks abound. They dodge between the coolies' legs. They swim about the out of the way of the horses. Their malignant quack will not suffer them to drown the roar of urban commerce